

INDO-CHINA

A of the frontier was all that France got In return for her extra-territorial rights in Siam. French opinion was the publication of a Yellow Book was demanded, and this the opposition. The government dared not tsk for and so the negotiations were resumed. In 19045 a agreement was reached, only slightly more the 1902 project. It was presented at the same time as the Anglo-French boundary agreement,¹ and both were rather When application of its clauses was so practical difficulties arose that both sides once to The outcome, consummated in 1906, meant for France and diplomatic gains for Siam, who to to get rid of foreign sovereignty on her diplomatic action through Paris was weak, to a thousand irrelevant considerations. The however, made Siam more malleable, — of age—was able to exert direct on the The 1907 treaty that resulted, returned the provinces, and this settled the major issue on the A was named by both powers to settle la regard to the Mekong, Though the this treaty, it laid an excellent basis for i& the incfo-Ctinese peninsula. but in the Allied fortunes during tfa War with France. Their com- of in the was not hampered by any com- emerging from under English overtures to Japan. The country had \$0 was willing 'to relinquish a judicial of her ia Skm₂₁ and to co-ordinate tar IB return, Sain gave France a larger ill fad* French, engineers constructed a tta were ordered by Siam from 1m tite was in Siamese schools, sad «t\$fi to justice. to **joint** negotiations

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